

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Health and Sanitation Data for Split

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50X1-HUM

DATE OF

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City: Split, Dalmatia; Croatia, Yugoslavia

I. GENERAL

1. (a) Population of city: 55,000  
(b) Year of estimate: 1949
2. Direct Communication
  - (a) By water: main Western European and Yugoslavian ports. Split is second most important Yugoslavian port, after Fiume.
  - (b) By rail: with Zagreb; building connection with Livno.
  - (c) By airline: military airport 30 km north of Split; Yugoslavian civilian planes use airport.

II. COMMUNITY HEALTH CONDITIONS

1. Annual birthrate: 2,000 births for Split and nearby area in year 1949.
2. Infant mortality rate: about 10% of the infants die yearly. This particular percentage is based on the 1949 mortality rate.
3. Five leading causes of death and percentage of total deaths each represents in year 1949:
  - (a) Heart trouble - 40%
  - (b) Secondary infections, lack of drugs - 15%
  - (c) Infant diseases - 15%
  - (d) Miscellaneous - 15%
  - (e) Tuberculosis - 10%
  - (f) Typhoid - 5%
4. Total number of deaths during 1949:
  - (a) Tuberculosis - 70
  - (b) Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers - 10
  - (c) Amoebic Dysentery - 1
  - (d) Bacillary Dysentery - 4

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5. The following diseases are locally regarded as endemic listed in descending order of cases of the year 1949:

- (a) Typhoid - 150
- (b) Amoebic Dysentery - 40
- (c) Bacillary Dysentery - 40
- (d) Malaria - 20

### III. WATER

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1. (a) [ ] the city have a public water supply system [ ] 50X1-HUM
- (b) [ ] the system: city-owned, from river Jadro, chlorine used for treatment. 50X1-HUM
- (c) if felt to be needed, water faucets in each house in city proper. 50X1-HUM
- (d) [ ] percent of the population actually uses the public supply 98%. 50X1-HUM
- (e) [ ] sanitary quality of water checked [ ] A sample of water is checked for its bacteriological content. 50X1-HUM
- (f) [ ] the water from the public supply safe to use without further treatment such as boiling 50X1-HUM
- (g) [ ] 50X1-HUM
- (h) [ ] 50X1-HUM
- (i) [ ] ships supplied from the public supply [ ]
- (j) [ ] other sources of supply are in use in the city [ ] Wells--in area surrounding city, mainly for irrigation.

### IV. FOOD

1. The Health Department exercises control over the following:

- (a) Slaughtering (d) Shellfish
- (b) Handling meats (e) Markets
- (c) Fish (f) Other foods
- (g) Restaurants

Spot checks are made at intervals. The Health Department does not exercise control on black market supplies.

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2. Milk

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- (a) [ ] cow's milk [ ] Government milk store. The milk is in aluminum cans and one must bring own bottle.
- (b) Dairy cattle are tuberculin tested by veterinarians of Split's Institute of Hygiene.
- (c) [ ] Only 50X1-HUM
- children to 10 years of age plus tuberculosis victims get milk; this milk is controlled. Black market milk is not controlled.

3. Disposal Systems

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- (a) [ ] operating sanitary sewerage system [ ] 50X1-HUM
- (b) [ ] population [ ] served by it 95% 50X1-HUM
- (c) Where there is no such system [ ] the most common method used for disposal of human excreta [ ] Cesspool. 50X1-HUM
- (d) [ ] the ultimate disposal of sewage [ ] To sea. 50X1-HUM
- (e) [ ] 50X1-HUM
- (f) [ ] drainage system adequate to carry surface runoff [ ] 50X1-HUM
- (g) There are storm sewers and open ditches 50X1-HUM
- (h) [ ]
- (i) [ ] general collection of garbage [ ] Daily. 50X1-HUM
- (j) [ ] other refuse collected [ ] together with garbage.
- (k) [ ] ultimate disposal is made of garbage [ ] Buried far away from city.
- (l) [ ] other refuse [ ] Disposed of with garbage. 50X1-HUM
- (l) [ ] 50X1-HUM

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## 4. Pest Control

- (a) There is organized method to control mosquitos (located 100 miles south of Split), lice, rodents and fleas.
- (b) There is no organized method to control flies.

## V. MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

- 1. Number of hospitals: 4 civilian; 1 Naval.
- 2. Total number of hospital beds: 600 civilian; 500 Naval.
- 3. The following types of service are available: medical, surgical, dental, nursing and obstetrical. 50X1-HUM
- 4. [redacted] No modern anti-biotics, unless privileged positions. Some penicillin, although shortage; no streptomycin and other modern drugs.

## VI. LOCAL HEALTH AND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

- 1. There are active divisions of tuberculosis control, venereal disease, sanitation, maternity (infant), child health and social services for follow-up of infectious diseases. 50X1-HUM
- 2. [redacted]
- 3. [redacted]
- 4. [redacted] immunization procedures applied to children Diphtheria, BC 6 (anti-tuberculosis), small pox. 50X1-HUM
- 5. [redacted] immunization procedures applied to the general public Small pox. 50X1-HUM

## VII. CONCLUSIONS ON HEALTH AND SANITATION DATA

- 1. [redacted] general conditions given below: 50X1-HUM
 

Available medical care	Good
Available hospital care, but bed shortage	
Climatic effect on children	
Climatic effect on women	
Climatic effect on men	
Sanitation	Fair
Available dental care	
Health conditions	Poor
- 2. [redacted] precautions must be taken in order to remain in good physical and mental health. Precautions against tuberculosis. Nearby country area: well water is unsanitary. 50X1-HUM
- 3. [redacted] hazards that would affect infants and children. Lack of food. Food from black market unsanitary (causes enteritis). Lack of medical drugs. 50X1-HUM

## VIII. SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS

- 1. Education 50X1-HUM
  - (a) [redacted] There are 5 primary schools, 2 gymnasia, 1 teachers' school, 1 lab technicians' school, 1 nursing school, 1 midwifery school, several technical schools and 1 business school. English is taught at gymnasia and teachers' and business schools. 50X1-HUM
  - (b) [redacted] facilities of the recognized colleges or universities available within the country, [redacted] location: Zagreb, Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skoplje, Ljubljana, Subotica. All have medical facilities except the last named. 50X1-HUM

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(c) Medical schools

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(1) Curricula: Normal German medical courses.

a. [ ] special courses given for training in Public Health Work,  
to doctors, dentists, nurses, sanitary inspectors, and technicians  
[ ] but only take if going into public health work.

(2) Average number of students: Medical: 5000/year.

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(3) Quality of training: Good.

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(4) Teaching facilities: Need some new facilities

2. Medical Research and development: Done on individual basis

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(a) [ ] significant medical research [ ] being conducted [ ] Lead and mercury  
poisoning, because of industry.

(b) [ ]

Yugoslavia is now building penicillin plant [ ]

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